

Appendix II

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Forms

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has developed a number of guides and procedures to assist communities, counties, and states with assessing risk for a variety of natural hazards, including wildfire. One approach that FEMA recommends is to assess communities using a variety of standardized evaluation criteria. The forms on the following pages detail the assessments completed for the communities within Minidoka County that have been listed on the Federal Register of Communities at Risk, using these standardized forms and their criteria.

The first evaluation completed for these communities is the **Fire Hazard Severity** determination. This form uses a variety of criteria in order to make a categorical ranking for each community. The Fire Hazard Severity Table (below) determines fire hazard severity based on the standard FEMA uses to compare (for example) Minidoka County, Idaho, with another county in Idaho, or any other state. Communities may have more than one classification depending on the degrees of the slope and fuel models. For example, if someone were to observe an average of five critical fire weather days per year in a given area, observe heavy fuel, and less than 40° slopes, then that community is in a high fire hazard area. If the average number of days of critical fire weather per year increases above eight, that community would be in an extreme fire hazard area. The table is subjective, but allows comparisons between communities.

Fire Hazard Severity

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			> 8 Days/Year		
	Slope (%)			Slope (%)			Slope (%)		
	< 40	41-60	> 61	< 40	41-60	> 61	< 40	41-60	> 61
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

M = Moderate hazard H = High hazard E = Extreme hazard

(from FEMA's "Understanding Your Risks; identifying hazards and estimating losses", August 2001, FEMA 386-2) State and local mitigation planning how-to-guide.)

Critical Fire Weather Frequency (CFWF) is not recorded by agencies operating in the state of Idaho. Red Flag Warnings posted by the US Forest Service and other agencies is roughly analogous to the CFWF but not identical. Daily readings from weather service stations was accessed to determine a county wide ranking of "> 8 days per year" average. In any given year, the actual number of days observed may be more or less.

Slope was determined from an interactive GIS layer by creating a polygon around a community representing the area that most likely encompasses the immediate threat area to the community from a wildfire. The average slope for that polygon was calculated along with statistics on this

average. Using recommendations from FEMA publications, the steepest 75% of the region was used to represent the slope impact on wildfires. For this reason, the category for slope will generally appear to be steeper than observations on the ground might otherwise indicate.

Fuel classification was determined from the Fire Prone Landscapes assessment described in the Plan. This assessment created data ranked from 0 (low) to 100 (high). As was done with the slope calculation, fire prone landscapes scores were averaged for the impact area and statistics were determined for the amount of variation. The highest 95% of values were used to calculate the impact of fuels on wildland fires around communities. Resulting values were divided by 10 to create a scale from 1 to 10 for this analysis. These values (0-10) were used in combination with the ground cover (rangeland or forestland) to assign light, medium, and high categories. Light fuels were assigned to rangeland areas regardless of the Fire Prone Landscape rating. Medium fuels were forestland cover types with a Fire Prone Landscapes ranking from 0 to 5, with Heavy fuels assigned to forestlands with a score of 6 and higher.

A final classification was selected based on this information with the lowest category on the form Moderate, then to High and finally Extreme. The FEMA forms do not have a category for Low. This score was then reported on the header of the Wildfire Hazard Rating Form.

The **Wildfire Hazard Rating Form** differs from the **Fire Hazard Severity** form in that the latter describes the environmental factors potentially affecting a community or subdivision, while the former describes actual factors leading to the ability of residents and emergency service personnel to respond to the event of a wildfire. The Wildfire Hazard Rating Form is completed using subjective observations of a community. These ratings will change over time and should be updated as needed to better reflect changes in each community.

Acequia

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria									
Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			>8 Days/Year		
	Slope %			Slope %			Slope %		
	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	Acequia
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year
Slopes:	<40%
FPL Score:	5
Landcover:	Cat: Light Fuel Rangeland

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	17
Average	29.9
Max	76
STD	11.67
Upper 95% CI	52.8
Score	5

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	36.0
STD	4.8
Upper 75% CI	20.0
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating FEMA Hazard Rating System → M ←
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**Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Minidoka County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan**

Name of Community: <u>Acequia</u>		Date: <u>14-Jan-04</u>
Landcover: <u>Rangeland</u>		
WUI Condition: <u>Urban</u>		
Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard		Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard
Comments: The small community of Acequia is surrounded by agricultural developments. There are a few islands of wildland fuels nearby that are managed by the BLM. The Snake River is approximately 1 mile southwest of the city center.		
		Evaluator <u>T. Duman</u>

	Points		Points
A. Community Design		C. Topography	
1. Ingress / Egress		1. Predominant Slope	
Three or more primary roads1	<u>1</u>	≤ 8%1	<u>1</u>
Two or more primary roads2	<u> </u>	> 8% ≤ 20%4	<u> </u>
One Road3	<u> </u>	> 20% ≤ 30%7	<u> </u>
One-way-in, one-way-out5	<u> </u>	> 30%10	<u> </u>
2. Width of Primary roads		D. Roofing Material	
20 feet or more1	<u>1</u>	Class A Rated1	<u> </u>
20 feet or less3	<u> </u>	Class B Rated3	<u>3</u>
3. Accessibility		Class C Rated5	<u> </u>
Road grade 5% or less1	<u>1</u>	Non-Rated Roofing material10	<u> </u>
Road grade 5% or more3	<u> </u>	E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
Road grade 10% or more5	<u> </u>	500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000'1	<u> </u>
4. Secondary Road Terminus		Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site2	<u> </u>
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater1	<u> </u>	Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip5	<u>5</u>
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet2	<u>2</u>	Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes7	<u> </u>
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length3	<u> </u>	Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip10	<u> </u>
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long5	<u> </u>	F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
5. Average lot size		Non-combustible siding/deck1	<u> </u>
10 acres or larger1	<u> </u>	Non-combustible siding BUT a combustible deck5	<u>5</u>
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres3	<u>3</u>	Combustible siding and deck10	<u> </u>
≤ 1 acre5	<u> </u>	G. Utilities	
6. Street Signs		All underground utilities1	<u> </u>
Signs with names and numbers1	<u>1</u>	One underground, one above ground3	<u>3</u>
Signs with names present2	<u> </u>	All above ground5	<u> </u>
No Street Signs5	<u> </u>	H. Fire Protection Services	
B. Vegetation		Good Rural Department Coverage1	<u> </u>
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating		Limited Rural Department Coverage5	<u>5</u>
1 - 10 scale 1-10	<u>5</u>	No Rural Department Coverage10	<u> </u>
2. Defensible Space		Total Score For Community 37	
70% or more of site1	<u>1</u>	Rating Scale Moderate Hazard 45-65 High Hazard 66-79 Extreme Hazard 80+	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70%3	<u> </u>		
≤ 30% of site5	<u> </u>		

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Heyburn

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria									
Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			>8 Days/Year		
	Slope %			Slope %			Slope %		
	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community: CFW Frequency: Slopes: FPL Score: Landcover:	Heyburn 2 to 7 Days/Year <40% 5 Cat: Light Fuel Rangeland
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Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	17
Average	29.9
Max	76
STD	11.67
Upper 95% CI	52.8
Score	5

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	36.0
STD	4.8
Upper 75% CI	20.0
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating FEMA Hazard Rating System → M ←
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Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Minidoka County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: <u>Heyburn</u>		Date: <u>14-Jan-04</u>
Landcover: <u>Rangeland</u>		
WUI Condition: <u>Urban</u>		
Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard		Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard
Comments: The community of Heyburn is adjacent to the Snake River and otherwise completely surrounded by agricultural developments. There may be a few small patches of wildland fuels remaining in the area, but none with significant fire risk.		
		Evaluator: <u>T. Duman</u>

	Points		Points
A. Community Design		C. Topography	
1. Ingress / Egress		1. Predominant Slope	
Three or more primary roads1	<u>1</u>	≤ 8%1	<u>1</u>
Two or more primary roads2		> 8% ≤ 20%4	
One Road3		> 20% ≤ 30%7	
One-way-in, one-way-out5		> 30%10	
2. Width of Primary roads		D. Roofing Material	
20 feet or more1	<u>1</u>	Class A Rated1	
20 feet or less3		Class B Rated3	<u>3</u>
3. Accessibility		Class C Rated5	
Road grade 5% or less1	<u>1</u>	Non-Rated Roofing material10	
Road grade 5% or more3		E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
Road grade 10% or more5		500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000'1	
4. Secondary Road Terminus		Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site2	<u>2</u>
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater1		Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip5	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet2	<u>2</u>	Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes7	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length3		Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip10	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long5		F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
5. Average lot size		Non-combustible siding/deck1	
10 acres or larger1		Non-combustible siding BUT a combustible deck5	<u>5</u>
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres3	<u>3</u>	Combustible siding and deck10	
≤ 1 acre5		G. Utilities	
6. Street Signs		All underground utilities1	
Signs with names and numbers1	<u>1</u>	One underground, one above ground3	<u>3</u>
Signs with names present2		All above ground5	
No Street Signs5		H. Fire Protection Services	
B. Vegetation		Good Rural Department Coverage1	<u>1</u>
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating		Limited Rural Department Coverage5	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	<u>5</u>	No Rural Department Coverage10	
2. Defensible Space		Total Score For Community 30	
70% or more of site1	<u>1</u>	Rating Scale Moderate Hazard 45-65 High Hazard 66-79 Extreme Hazard 80+	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70%3			
≤ 30% of site5			

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Minidoka

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria									
Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			>8 Days/Year		
	Slope %			Slope %			Slope %		
	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community: CFW Frequency: Slopes: FPL Score: Landcover:	Minidoka 2 to 7 Days/Year <40% 5 Cat: Light Fuel Rangeland
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Min	17
Average	29.9
Max	76
STD	11.67
Upper 95% CI	52.8
Score	5

Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	36.0
STD	4.8
Upper 75% CI	20.0
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating FEMA Hazard Rating System → M ←
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Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Minidoka County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Minidoka **Date:** 14-Jan-04

Landcover: Rangeland

WUI Condition: Rural

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard

Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard

Comments: Community is completely surrounded by agricultural lands, resulting in very low hazard.

Evaluator: Homik

	Points		Points
A. Community Design		C. Topography	
1. Ingress / Egress		1. Predominant Slope	
Three or more primary roads1		≤ 8%1	
Two or more primary roads2	2	> 8% ≤ 20%4	
One Road3		> 20% ≤ 30%7	1
One-way-in, one-way-out5		> 30%10	
2. Width of Primary roads		D. Roofing Material	
20 feet or more1	1	Class A Rated1	
20 feet or less3		Class B Rated3	3
3. Accessibility		Class C Rated5	
Road grade 5% or less1		Non-Rated Roofing material10	
Road grade 5% or more3	1	E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
Road grade 10% or more5		500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000'1	
4. Secondary Road Terminus		Hydrant farther than 1,000' or	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with		draft site2	2
outside turning radius of 45 feet		Water Source within 20 minutes or	
or greater1	1	less, round trip5	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius		Water source farther than 20	
is less than 45 feet2		minutes, but less than 45 minutes7	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or		Water source farther than 45	
less in length3		minutes round trip10	
Dead-end roads greater		F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
than 200 feet long5		Non-combustible siding/deck1	
5. Average lot size		Non-combustible siding	
10 acres or larger1		BUT a combustable deck5	3
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres3	1	Combustible siding and deck10	
≤ 1 acre5		G. Utilities	
6. Street Signs		All underground utilities1	3
Signs with names and numbers1		One underground, one above ground3	
Signs with names present2	1	All above ground5	
No Street Signs5		H. Fire Protection Services	
B. Vegetation		Good Rural Department Coverage1	2
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating		Limited Rural Department Coverage5	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	5	No Rural Department Coverage10	
2. Defensible Space		Total Score For Community	27
70% or more of site1			
≥ 30%, ≤ 70%3	1		
≤ 30% of site5			

Rating Scale	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Norland

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria									
Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			>8 Days/Year		
	Slope %			Slope %			Slope %		
	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	Norland
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year
Slopes:	<40%
FPL Score:	5
Landcover:	Rangeland
Cat:	Light Fuel

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	17
Average	29.9
Max	76
STD	11.67
Upper 95% CI	52.8
Score	5

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	36.0
STD	4.8
Upper 75% CI	20.0
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating FEMA Hazard Rating System → M ←
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Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Minidoka County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Norland **Date:** 14-Jan-04

Landcover: Rangeland

WUI Condition: Rural

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard

Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard

Comments: Community is completely surrounded by agricultural lands, resulting in very low hazard.

Evaluator: Homik

Points

Points

A. Community Design

1. Ingress / Egress

Three or more primary roads1

Two or more primary roads2

One Road3

One-way-in, one-way-out5

2

2. Width of Primary roads

20 feet or more1

20 feet or less3

1

3. Accessibility

Road grade 5% or less1

Road grade 5% or more3

Road grade 10% or more5

1

4. Secondary Road Terminus

Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with
outside turning radius of 45 feet

or greater1

1

Cul-de-sac turnaround radius

is less than 45 feet2

Dead-end roads 200 feet or

less in length3

Dead-end roads greater

than 200 feet long5

5. Average lot size

10 acres or larger1

≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres3

≤ 1 acre5

1

6. Street Signs

Signs with names and numbers1

Signs with names present2

No Street Signs5

1

B. Vegetation

1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating

1 - 10 scale 1-10 5

2. Defensible Space

70% or more of site1

≥ 30%, ≤ 70%3

≤ 30% of site5

1

C. Topography

1. Predominant Slope

≤ 8%1

> 8% ≤ 20%4

> 20% ≤ 30%7

> 30%10

1

D. Roofing Material

Class A Rated1

Class B Rated3

Class C Rated5

Non-Rated Roofing material10

3

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000'1

Hydrant farther than 1,000' or

draft site2

2

Water Source within 20 minutes or

less, round trip5

Water source farther than 20

minutes, but less than 45 minutes7

Water source farther than 45

minutes round trip10

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

Non-combustible siding/deck1

Non-combustible siding

BUT a combustable deck5

Combustible siding and deck10

3

G. Utilities

All underground utilities1

One underground, one above ground3

All above ground5

3

H. Fire Protection Services

Good Rural Department Coverage1

Limited Rural Department Coverage5

No Rural Department Coverage10

2

Total Score For Community

27

Rating Scale	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Paul

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria									
Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			>8 Days/Year		
	Slope %			Slope %			Slope %		
	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community: CFW Frequency: Slopes: FPL Score: Landcover:	Paul 2 to 7 Days/Year <40% 5 Cat: Light Fuel Rangeland
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Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	17
Average	29.9
Max	76
STD	11.67
Upper 95% CI	52.8
Score	5

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	36.0
STD	4.8
Upper 75% CI	20.0
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating FEMA Hazard Rating System → M ←
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Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Minidoka County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: <u>Paul</u>	Date: <u>14-Jan-04</u>
Landcover: <u>Rangeland</u>	
WUI Condition: <u>Urban</u>	
Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard	Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard
Comments: The community of Paul is surrounded by agricultural developments extending several miles from the city center. There may be a few small patches of wildland fuels, but none with significant fire risk. However, there are several factories in the area that may introduce some risk.	
Evaluator <u>T. Duman</u>	

	Points		Points
A. Community Design		C. Topography	
1. Ingress / Egress		1. Predominant Slope	
Three or more primary roads1	<u>1</u>	≤ 8%1	<u>1</u>
Two or more primary roads2	<u> </u>	> 8% ≤ 20%4	<u> </u>
One Road3	<u> </u>	> 20% ≤ 30%7	<u> </u>
One-way-in, one-way-out5	<u> </u>	> 30%10	<u> </u>
2. Width of Primary roads		D. Roofing Material	
20 feet or more1	<u>1</u>	Class A Rated1	<u> </u>
20 feet or less3	<u> </u>	Class B Rated3	<u>3</u>
3. Accessibility		Class C Rated5	<u> </u>
Road grade 5% or less1	<u>1</u>	Non-Rated Roofing material10	<u> </u>
Road grade 5% or more3	<u> </u>	E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
Road grade 10% or more5	<u> </u>	500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000'1	<u> </u>
4. Secondary Road Terminus		Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site2	<u> </u>
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater1	<u> </u>	Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip5	<u>5</u>
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet2	<u>2</u>	Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes7	<u> </u>
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length3	<u> </u>	Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip10	<u> </u>
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long5	<u> </u>	F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
5. Average lot size		Non-combustible siding/deck1	<u> </u>
10 acres or larger1	<u> </u>	Non-combustible siding BUT a combustible deck5	<u>5</u>
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres3	<u>3</u>	Combustible siding and deck10	<u> </u>
≤ 1 acre5	<u> </u>	G. Utilities	
6. Street Signs		All underground utilities1	<u> </u>
Signs with names and numbers1	<u>1</u>	One underground, one above ground3	<u>3</u>
Signs with names present2	<u> </u>	All above ground5	<u> </u>
No Street Signs5	<u> </u>	H. Fire Protection Services	
B. Vegetation		Good Rural Department Coverage1	<u>1</u>
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating		Limited Rural Department Coverage5	<u> </u>
1 - 10 scale 1-10	<u>5</u>	No Rural Department Coverage10	<u> </u>
2. Defensible Space		Total Score For Community 33	
70% or more of site1	<u>1</u>	Rating Scale <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 0;"> Moderate Hazard 45-65 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 0;"> High Hazard 66-79 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 0;"> Extreme Hazard 80+ </div>	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70%3	<u> </u>		
≤ 30% of site5	<u> </u>		

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Rupert

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria									
Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			>8 Days/Year		
	Slope %			Slope %			Slope %		
	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community: CFW Frequency: Slopes: FPL Score: Landcover:	Rupert 2 to 7 Days/Year <40% 5 Light Fuel Rangeland
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Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	17
Average	29.9
Max	76
STD	11.67
Upper 95% CI	52.8
Score	5

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	36.0
STD	4.8
Upper 75% CI	20.0
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating FEMA Hazard Rating System → M ←
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Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Minidoka County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community:	<u>Rupert</u>	Date: <u>14-Jan-04</u>
Landcover:	<u>Rangeland</u>	
WUI Condition:	<u>Urban</u>	
Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard		Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard
Comments: The community of Rupert is completely surrounded by large agricultural developments. There may be a few small patches of wildland fuels remaining, but none with significant fire risk. However, there are several factories in the area that may introduce some risk.		
		Evaluator <u>T. Duman</u>

	Points		Points						
A. Community Design									
1. Ingress / Egress		1. Predominant Slope							
Three or more primary roads1	<u>1</u>	≤ 8%1	<u>1</u>						
Two or more primary roads2	<u> </u>	> 8% ≤ 20%4	<u> </u>						
One Road3	<u> </u>	> 20% ≤ 30%7	<u> </u>						
One-way-in, one-way-out5	<u> </u>	> 30%10	<u> </u>						
2. Width of Primary roads		D. Roofing Material							
20 feet or more1	<u>1</u>	Class A Rated1	<u> </u>						
20 feet or less3	<u> </u>	Class B Rated3	<u>3</u>						
3. Accessibility		Class C Rated5	<u> </u>						
Road grade 5% or less1	<u>1</u>	Non-Rated Roofing material10	<u> </u>						
Road grade 5% or more3	<u> </u>	E. Fire Protection - Water Source							
Road grade 10% or more5	<u> </u>	500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000'1	<u> </u>						
4. Secondary Road Terminus		Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site2	<u> </u>						
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater1	<u> </u>	Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip5	<u>5</u>						
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet2	<u>2</u>	Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes7	<u> </u>						
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length3	<u> </u>	Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip10	<u> </u>						
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long5	<u> </u>	F. Existing Building Construction Materials							
5. Average lot size		Non-combustible siding/deck1	<u> </u>						
10 acres or larger1	<u> </u>	Non-combustible siding BUT a combustible deck5	<u>5</u>						
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres3	<u>3</u>	Combustible siding and deck10	<u> </u>						
≤ 1 acre5	<u> </u>	G. Utilities							
6. Street Signs		All underground utilities1	<u> </u>						
Signs with names and numbers1	<u>1</u>	One underground, one above ground3	<u>3</u>						
Signs with names present2	<u> </u>	All above ground5	<u> </u>						
No Street Signs5	<u> </u>	H. Fire Protection Services							
B. Vegetation		Good Rural Department Coverage1	<u>1</u>						
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating		Limited Rural Department Coverage5	<u> </u>						
1 - 10 scale 1-10	<u>5</u>	No Rural Department Coverage10	<u> </u>						
2. Defensible Space		Total Score For Community 33							
70% or more of site1	<u>1</u>	Rating Scale <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Moderate Hazard</td> <td style="width: 30%;">45-65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High Hazard</td> <td>66-79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extreme Hazard</td> <td>80+</td> </tr> </table>		Moderate Hazard	45-65	High Hazard	66-79	Extreme Hazard	80+
Moderate Hazard	45-65								
High Hazard	66-79								
Extreme Hazard	80+								
≥ 30%, ≤ 70%3	<u> </u>								
≤ 30% of site5	<u> </u>								

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.